



EOC
EUROASIAN
ONLINE
CONFERENCES

SPAIN CONFERENCE

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SUPPORT OF MODERN SCIENCE AND
INNOVATION**



Google Scholar

zenodo

OpenAIRE

doi digital object
identifier

eoconf.com - from 2024



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUPPORT OF MODERN SCIENCE AND INNOVATION: a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference – Madrid, Spain, 2026, Issue 5.

Languages of publication: Uzbek, English, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish,

The collection consists of scientific research of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference «**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUPPORT OF MODERN SCIENCE AND INNOVATION**». Which took place in Spain, 2026.

Conference proceedings are recommended for scientists and teachers in higher education establishments. They can be used in education, including the process of post - graduate teaching, preparation for obtain bachelors' and masters' degrees. The review of all articles was accomplished by experts, materials are according to authors copyright. The authors are responsible for content, researches results and errors.



THE ROLE OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN THE CENTRAL ASIAN REGION

Komiljon Suyarov

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

Department of International Relations and Contemporary Political Processes

2nd Year Master's Student

[Tel: +998915251624](tel:+998915251624)

Email: komiljonsuyarov40@gmail.com

Scientific Supervisor: Asrorkhojayeva Ma'murakhon, PhD, Senior Lecturer

Abstract: This article analyzes the role, opportunities, and prospects of youth organizations operating in the Central Asian region in advancing public diplomacy. Public diplomacy — as a tool beyond official diplomacy, serving to strengthen international dialogue and deepen regional integration — is becoming increasingly effective, especially through youth activism. The article examines how regional public diplomacy is being shaped through youth alliances, non-governmental organizations, student exchange programs, social networks, and cultural cooperation projects operating in states such as Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. In addition, the urgent aspects of ensuring peace, mutual trust, and sustainable development in the region through youth participation in public diplomacy are also analyzed. The article concludes with a statement of existing challenges, recommendations, and future opportunities.

Keywords: Youth organizations, public diplomacy, regional cooperation, soft power, youth policy, non-governmental organizations, cultural exchange, peace and stability, youth diplomacy.

Methods: This article was written using content analysis and observation methods.

INTRODUCTION: In the era of today's globalization and interdependence, public diplomacy is playing an increasingly important role in interstate relations. In particular, against the backdrop of strengthening political, economic, and cultural ties in the Central Asian region, the activities of civil society institutions, especially youth organizations, are rising to a new level. Youth organizations are emerging not only as tools for ensuring internal social stability, but also as important instruments for fostering friendly relations between states, and for strengthening mutual trust and understanding. They are contributing to sustainable development and peace in the region by implementing modern forms of public diplomacy, establishing cross-border dialogues, and expanding intercultural exchanges. This article analyzes the role, opportunities, and prospects of youth organizations in public diplomacy, specifically through the example of Central Asian states.

MAIN BODY: Public diplomacy refers to diplomatic initiatives conducted through public, cultural, and civil society channels as part of a state's foreign policy. In this process, alongside state bodies, civil society institutions — in

particular, youth organizations — play an important role⁶. Youth organizations are not only institutions engaged in domestic social activities, but can also serve as instruments in international relations, intercultural dialogue, and the field of people-to-people diplomacy.

The role of youth organizations in public diplomacy may be described as follows:

- Cultural exchange and dialogue: by engaging with societies that are linguistically and culturally unfamiliar to one another, young people reduce misconceptions and contribute to building positive images.
- Networking and leadership: through youth organizations, regional and international connections are formed, and interactive exchanges with future leaders take place. For example, this helps strengthen an atmosphere of trust among states in the region.
- Developing diplomatic competencies: young people are prepared through trainings and seminars in diplomacy, international relations, and communication, and meetings with specialist experts also take place. For example, the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) is engaging youth in line with the “Youth, Peace and Security” strategy⁷.
- Promoting regional cooperation: youth organizations participate in forums and platforms, contributing to regional integration and stability.

The holding of various forums and conferences among youth organizations creates opportunities to engage young people in various areas of public diplomacy — security, climate, culture, and communication. Another point emerging from observation is that young people appear not merely as “recipients,” but as “active agents” — taking their own initiative, participating in conferences, signing memoranda, and engaging in network-building⁸.

Youth organizations in the Central Asian region are serving as the **bridge** of public diplomacy — crossing regional borders and connecting the youth, cultures, and linguistic-responses of different states. Youth organizations in the Central Asian region and the public diplomacy conducted through them are developing in several directions. In particular, at the IV Consultative Meeting of Central Asian Heads of State held in Cholpon-Ata on July 21, 2022, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev put forward the initiative of regional cooperation⁹ on the general directions of youth policy.

⁶ Nye, J. *Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics*. – New York: Public Affairs, 2004.

⁷ Preventive Diplomacy Academy <https://unrcca.unmissions.org/en/preventive-diplomacy-academy/>

⁸ Preventive Diplomacy Academy. Official website of the UN Regional Centre for Central Asia (UNRCCA) : <https://unrcca.unmissions.org/en/preventive-diplomacy-academy>

⁹ Close cooperation ties of Central Asian youth are further strengthened <https://uza.uz/oz/posts/markaziy-osiyo-yoshlarining-yaqin-hamkorlik-aloqalari-yanada-mustahkamlanadi> 632178

Where the cooperation between state institutions and youth organizations is strong, the effectiveness of youth diplomacy can be higher. When civil society is independent, innovative projects emerge, but resource signals and political support-aspects may be weak. The most successful model resembles one that is integrated with youth organizations, state institutions, and public diplomacy platforms — this model can be expanded in the Central Asian context.

The opportunities for youth organizations in the region are limited and consist of the following:

- First — **lack of resources** and limited inter-organizational cooperation. For example, linguistic, cultural, and logistical disparities complicate regional youth connectivity.
- Second — **accessibility and monitoring aspects**: there is insufficient statistical and scientific data on the outcomes and impact of public diplomacy initiatives conducted by youth organizations.
- Third — **sustainability of these initiatives**: youth activism may take the form of temporary projects, and there is a risk that organizations may lack a stable structure.

Within the framework of the Organization of Turkic States, youth from Central Asia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, and Hungary emphasize the importance of youth participation in addressing climate change-related challenges. They help advance cross-border solutions, strengthen regional youth cooperation, and lay the groundwork for developing more effective measures against climate change in the region. According to these young people, the active participation of youth must be ensured at all levels — national, regional, and global — in climate policy and decision-making processes¹⁰. They also firmly demand the establishment of special platforms to enable effective regional cooperation and the allocation of necessary financial resources to implement youth initiatives.

Conclusion the role of youth organizations in public diplomacy in the region is growing sharply. Our observations showed that there are many initiatives engaging youth in public diplomacy, and comparison revealed that these initiatives are developing differently through the cooperation of state and civil society. Youth organizations are strategic bridges on the path to regional cooperation, intercultural dialogue, and the formation of diplomatic skills. However, challenges such as resource constraints, institutional resilience, and monitoring systems also exist. If youth organizations and state institutions work together in a systematic manner, youth-based forms of public diplomacy can become an important tool for sustainable peace and cooperation in Central Asia. Through engaging youth in public diplomacy, it is possible to train future

¹⁰ Statement by youth of Central Asia, Azerbaijan, Turkey and Hungary on climate change
<https://youthcan.uz/oz>



diplomatic personnel and create positive changes on the path to regional peace and integration.

REFERENCES

1. Nye, J. Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics. – New York: Public Affairs, 2004.
2. Preventive Diplomacy Academy: <https://unrcca.unmissions.org/en/preventive-diplomacy-academy>
3. Close cooperation ties of Central Asian youth are further strengthened: https://uza.uz/oz/posts/markaziy-osiyo-yoshlarining-yaqin-hamkorlik-aloqalari-yanada-mustahkamlanadi_632178
4. Preventive Diplomacy Academy. Official website of the UN Regional Centre for Central Asia (UNRCCA): <https://unrcca.unmissions.org/en/preventive-diplomacy-academy>.
5. Statement by youth of Central Asia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, and Hungary on climate change <https://youthcan.uz/oz>

